

NRHP under Criterion a, b, or c of 36CFR60.4. There is no evidence that the site is associated with events or persons who have made significant contributions to local, regional, or national history. In addition, the site does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor is it the work of a master.

Permanent Number(s): 42WA328

Temporary Site No.: 5196-11

Site Type: Lithic artifact scatter with groundstone

Cultural Affiliation/Age: Unknown aboriginal

Site Size: 155 by 178 m (21,670 m²)

Site Description: As manifest on the surface, the site is a large, low-density scatter of 700-800 pieces of chipped stone debitage, 6 bifaces, 5 cores, and 3 groundstone artifacts in a small valley between two ridges in a dissected upland south of the Provo River. The groundstone assemblage consists of two possible slab milling stone fragments and a complete slab milling stone. No temporally diagnostic artifacts, features, or artifact concentrations were observed. The site's age is not known. Maximum artifact density is 3/m². The most common raw materials in the chipped stone assemblage are white chert and grayish-white chert with small amounts of purple chert, chalcedony, reddish-brown chert, and yellowish-white quartzite. Very small amounts of obsidian and fine-grained purple quartzite are also present. The debitage consists predominately of late-stage core reduction flakes. Middle-stage core reduction flakes are common and small amounts of early-stage core reduction flakes, angular debris, and early- to late-stage biface reduction flakes are also present. The site is in a depositional environment and debitage was observed eroding from cutbanks in several of the drainages that extend through the site. Several artifacts were discovered in one of two test pits excavated at the site. Thus, the site has subsurface cultural material. The very large size of the site, in conjunction with the diversity of raw materials, suggests that the site may have had multiple occupations. The site may have been used for one or more field camps and possibly for one or more seasonal base camps.

Site Conditions and Impacts: The site has been impacted by erosion, two-track roads, a fence, vegetation growth, and grazing. A small area in the eastern portion of the site appears to have been cleared and a shallow (5-20 cm deep) relatively recent bulldozer scrape/cut is present. The drainages are incised from 0.5 m to more than 5.0 m with most being 1.0-2.0 m deep. These have affected approximately 5-10 percent of the site area. Chipped stone artifacts were observed in the cutbanks and bottoms of several drainages and, in particular, in a south-north-trending drainage in the southwestern portion of the site. A fence extends east-west through the southern portion of the site. A two-track road parallels the fence to the south. A second two-track road parallels the fence in the western portion of the site and then curves

to the northeast in the eastern and northeastern portions of the site. There has been some displacement of cultural material, as indicated by the presence of artifacts in eroded contexts; however, most of the site retains integrity and is in good condition. The relatively low number of tools and absence of diagnostic artifacts suggests that some artifact collection may also have occurred at the site.

National Register Recommendation: The site has been disturbed by several impact agents but remains in good condition. It contains obsidian, which can be analyzed via hydration studies to obtain relative dating information, thus providing data on the period of cultural occupation. Because the site has buried cultural materials, there is some potential for temporally diagnostic artifacts and datable features that could help refine the site date. The location of the site in a depositional environment suggests the potential for intact site structure, which can elucidate site function and the types of activities that took place. The site has a relatively large lithic artifact assemblage that can provide information on the procurement, transport, manufacture, and use of lithic raw materials and artifacts in the middle Provo River region. Both local and non-local raw materials are present, thus offering the opportunity to study differences in chipped stone technology between raw materials from sources of differing distances. The presence of groundstone, in conjunction with the good potential for shallowly buried features indicates that the site can provide data on subsistence practices. Finally, the obsidian can be sourced to obtain information on mobility and annual range and/or exchange patterns. Because of its information potential, the site is recommended as being eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion d of 36CFR60.4. The site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion a, b, or c of 36CFR60.4. There is no evidence that the site is associated with events or persons who have made significant contributions to local, regional, or national history. In addition, the site does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor is it a work of art or the work of a master.

Permanent Number(s): 42WA329

Temporary Site No.: 5196-12

Site Type: Lithic artifact scatter

Cultural Affiliation/Age: Unknown aboriginal

Site Size: 28 by 14 m (301 m²)

Site Description: The site consists of a discrete scatter of 50-75 pieces of white quartzite debitage on a very gently sloping terrace surface south of and above the Provo River. No tools, features, artifact concentrations, groundstone, or temporally diagnostic artifacts were observed and the site's age is not known. Maximum artifact density is 4/m² with an average of ¼0 or 1/50 m² across the site. All of the debitage is from core reduction. There are approximately equal amounts of early, middle, and late stages represented. No decortication flakes were observed. Some flakes are

large (10-13 cm long by 5-8 cm wide). The site has some shallowly buried artifacts due to soil formation processes. The low diversity of raw material and artifact types, in conjunction with the discrete nature of the site, suggests that it represents a single-use field camp.

Site Conditions and Impacts: The site has been impacted by minor erosion and vegetation growth. These impacts have affected less than 25 percent of the site. The site is in good condition with no evidence of any significant artifact displacement.

National Register Recommendation: There is no evidence that the site is associated with events or persons who have made significant contributions to local, regional, or national history. The site does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor is it a work of art or the work of a master. The site does not contain information that can be used to address important research questions regarding prehistory. Although the site does have chipped stone debitage, with only 50-75 pieces, the assemblage is too small to provide additional meaningful information regarding chipped stone raw material procurement, transport, or processing, or tool manufacture and use. In addition, there is only a single raw material type, quartzite from a local source, thus precluding analysis of differences in chipped stone technology between local and non-local raw materials as well as identification of the annual range or exchange patterns based on the presence of exotic materials. Due to the above factors, the site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any of the criteria specified in 36CFR60.4.

Permanent Number(s): 42WA330

Temporary Site No.: 5196-13

Site Type: Lithic artifact scatter

Cultural Affiliation/Age: Unknown aboriginal

Site Size: 445 by 207 m (45195 m²)

Site Description: The site is a large, low- to moderate-density lithic artifact scatter on two terrace surfaces on the south side of the Provo River Valley. No temporally diagnostic artifacts, features, or artifact concentrations were observed. The site's age is not known. The site's surface is relatively densely (40 percent) vegetated and additional artifacts are most likely hidden by vegetation. Artifacts observed on the surface consist of 550-600 pieces of debitage, an indeterminate projectile point, a biface fragment, a modified flake, and 3 cores. Maximum artifact density is 15/m² with an average of 1/75 m² across the site. The site is believed to have shallowly buried cultural material due to sheetwash, soil formation processes, and the site's location in a depositional environment. This belief was confirmed by the discovery of artifacts in two of three shovel test pits excavated on the site. Artifacts were recovered from as deep as 10-15 cm below the modern surface (bmg), but could extend deeper, as only minimal testing was done deeper than 15 cm bmg. The predominant (70 percent) material type is a fine-grained grayish-white quartzite, followed by

a fine-grained yellowish-white quartzite, a small variety of cherts, chalcedony, and a small amount of obsidian. The quartzite, chert, and chalcedony debitage is predominantly from middle- to late-stage core reduction with a small amount of decortication (early-stage core reduction) flakes and angular debris. The quartzite flakes are generally relatively large, ranging from 5 to 10+ cm long. The chert and chalcedony debitage is generally smaller (less than 5 cm). The obsidian debitage is all from late-stage biface reduction. The indeterminate projectile point fragment is a small, distal fragment, possibly of a Formative, Late Prehistoric, or Protohistoric projectile point (e.g., Rose Spring Corner-notched, Eastgate, or Cottonwood Triangular). Based on the dispersed nature of this site, it may have been used on more than one occasion. It could have been used as a field camp, a base camp, or both.

Site Conditions and Impacts: The site has been impacted by erosion, an overgrown two-track road, grazing, and vegetation growth. These impacts have affected less than 30 percent of the site and there is no evidence of any significant artifact displacement. The site is in good condition.

National Register Recommendation: The site has been disturbed by several impact agents but is in good condition. The presence of a fragmentary arrow point (a possible Rose Spring, Eastgate, or Cottonwood projectile point) suggests that the site can provide data on Fremont, Late Prehistoric, or Protohistoric use of the area, none of which is well known. Data from the obsidian assemblage should be able to confirm the cultural period through hydration analysis and, due to the presence of buried cultural remains, there is potential for additional temporally diagnostic artifacts and/or datable features. The location of the site in a depositional environment and presence of depth suggest that site structure is intact. Analysis of these data can help identify site function and the nature of on-site activities. The site has a relatively large assemblage of debitage as well as several tools. These artifacts can provide data on lithic raw materials procurement, transport, and reduction, as well as tool manufacture and use. Because the site appears to have raw materials from both local and non-local sources, it also offers the opportunity to study how procurement and use of materials available at different distances from the site varied during the period of site occupation. Sourcing studies on the obsidian will provide some data on mobility and annual range and/or regional exchange patterns. Because of its information potential, this site is recommended as being eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion d of 36CFR60.4. There is no evidence that the site is associated with events or persons who have made significant contributions to local, regional, or national history. The site does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor is it a work of art or the work of a master. Thus, the site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion a, b, or c of 36CFR60.4.

Permanent Number(s): 42WA331

Temporary Site No.: 5196-14

Site Type: Lithic artifact scatter

Cultural Affiliation/Age: Unknown aboriginal

Site Size: 53 by 38 m (1589 m²)

Site Description: The site consists of a low-density scatter of 50-75 pieces of debitage and a core on a broad, dissected upland south of the Provo River. No features, artifact concentrations, groundstone, or temporally diagnostic artifacts were observed. Raw materials consist of white chert with gray inclusions and a very small amount of chalcedony. The majority of the debitage is from late-stage core reduction with a small amount of late-stage biface reduction flakes and angular debris. Maximum artifact density is 2/m² with an average of 1/30 m² across the site. The very low diversity of artifact and raw material types, in conjunction with the absence of any features or artifact concentrations, and the relatively discrete nature of the site, suggest that the site represents a single-use field camp. The site appears to retain integrity with no evidence of any significant artifact displacement. The site is believed to have shallowly buried cultural material due to sheetwash and soil formation processes.

Site Conditions and Impacts: The site has been impacted by minor erosion, grazing, and vegetation growth. These impacts have not significantly affected artifact distribution and the site is in good condition.

National Register Recommendation: Although the artifact assemblage does contain some information on chipped stone tool technology, with just 50-75 pieces of debitage and a core, it is too small to provide additional important and meaningful data on lithic raw material procurement, transport, or reduction strategies, and/or tool manufacture and use. The number of raw materials is limited and the raw material types present come from unknown sources. As such, it is unlikely that additional study of these materials will result in new or important data on lithic sources used, procurement patterns, mobility, annual range, exchange patterns, or trade networks. Other data types are lacking at the site and it is unlikely that the site can provide data to address important research questions regarding local or regional occupation and lifeways during the prehistoric period. Because of these factors the site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion d of 36CFR60.4. In addition, there is no evidence that the site is associated with events or persons who have made significant contributions to local, regional, or national history. The site does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor is it a work of art or the work of a master. Thus, the site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion a, b, or c of 36CFR60.4.

Permanent Number(s): 42WA332

Temporary Site No.: 5196-15

Site Type: Lithic raw material procurement locus/Lithic artifact scatter

Cultural Affiliation/Age: Unknown aboriginal

Site Size: 49 by 43 m (1999 m²)

Site Description: The site is a lithic raw material procurement locus situated on the upper lateral west-northwest-sloping margin of a broad, south-southwest- to east-northeast-trending ridge. The artifact assemblage observed on the surface consists of 5000+ flakes, numerous pieces of angular debris, and 7 cores. No temporally diagnostic artifacts, pottery, or groundstone were observed and the site's age is not known. The primary activities at the site were procurement, testing, and initial reduction of nodules of yellowish-brown chert along with lesser amounts of later-stage reduction. Unmodified yellowish-brown chert boulders occur on the site naturally and bedrock outcrops of this material are also exposed. The boulders are up to 1 m across. This chert ranges in quality from very poor and highly fractured to good quality. Most of the material present is of poor to moderate quality. One artifact concentration (F-01) is present in the southeast-central portion of the site. Maximum artifact density is 100/m² (in F-01) and 10/m² in the remainder of the site. The raw material is predominantly yellowish-brown chert with a small amount of red chert. No unmodified red chert nodules are present, suggesting that this material was transported from off-site. The yellowish-brown chert debitage is from all stages of core reduction with a large amount of angular debris. The red chert debitage is predominantly from late-stage core reduction with a small amount of late-stage biface reduction flakes. No decortication flakes (i.e., flakes with a large amount of cortex on the dorsal surface) were apparent because the chert nodules present on-site do not have a well developed and weathered cortical surface; however, early-stage core reduction flakes are present. Many flakes are partially or almost completely buried and the site is believed to have shallowly buried cultural material due to sheetwash and soil formation processes. The site retains integrity and there is no evidence of any significant disturbance or horizontal displacement of artifacts. The site is clearly a lithic raw material locus. The material may be similar to what was described as yellowish-brown chert by McCarty et al. (1987) on similar sites north of the Provo River.

Site Conditions and Impacts: The site has been impacted by very minor erosion, vegetation growth, and an east-west-oriented fenceline near the northern boundary of the site.

National Register Recommendation: The site can provide significant data regarding lithic raw material procurement practices, initial reduction strategies, and transport modes for local chert in the middle Provo River region. These data can be compared and contrasted with those regarding non-local raw materials on other sites to obtain

a more complete picture of chipped stone technology in the Wasatch hinterlands. In addition, identification and detailed description of the raw material present at this site can provide a basis for identifying how this material was used in the local area and the larger region and how widely it was distributed, thus ultimately contributing to the identification of territories used, annual range, and regional mobility practices. While no evidence of chronological data was noted on the site surface, and it is possible that the site was used throughout prehistory, the site does have potential to yield some chronological data (due to the presence of buried deposits) that could help place it within a regional culture historical framework. Because of its information potential, the site is recommended as being eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion d of 36CFR60.4. There is no evidence that the site is associated with events or persons who have made significant contributions to local, regional, or national history. The site does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor is it the work of a master. As such, the site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion a, b, or c of 36CFR60.4.

Permanent Number(s): 42WA333

Temporary Site No.: 5196-16

Site Type: Trash scatter

Cultural Affiliation/Age: Unknown historic / Pre-A.D. 1910 to 1930

Site Size: 65 by 45 m (2128 m²)

Site Description: The site consists of a discrete scatter of cans, glass, ceramics, and miscellaneous historic artifacts on the top and upper margins of a south-southwest- to north-northeast-trending ridge immediately east of a wide, deeply incised drainage. No features, structures, or artifact concentrations were observed. Can types present include hole-in-top, hole-in-cap, sanitary, tobacco, and paint, as well as can lids. The hole-in-top cans have a manufacturing range of 1915-1930 (Simonis 1998). All of the hole-in-cap cans are crushed and no date range could be assigned. They are, however, clearly historic and most likely predate 1945 (Rock 1990). Glass present includes fragments of aqua, amethyst, brown, milk, and clear glass. Aqua glass has a pre-1910 manufacturing date. Amethyst glass has a pre-1918 manufacturing date. A bottle maker's mark from the Illinois Glass Company dates from 1916 to 1929 (Toulouse 1971:264). Other artifacts present include a bluish-gray metal enamelware coffee pot, a four-hole shell button, a bullet casing, horseshoes, part of an oil lamp, shoe fragments, a buckle from a rubber boot, a tin plate, wire, ceramics from several vessels (plate, cup, and indeterminate), and a crushed metal pipe. Maximum artifact density is 10/m² with maximum can density of 5/m², glass density of 2/m², and ceramic density of 1/m². The site may have some shallowly buried cultural material due to soil formation processes. Several artifacts are partially or mostly buried. All of the cans are partially or completely crushed and many are extremely corroded.

Some artifacts in the northwestern portion of the site may be in a secondary context due to sheetwash, but the remainder of the artifacts appears to be in situ and the site retains integrity.

Based on the presence of the hole-in-top cans, glass maker's marks, and glass types present, the site was occupied sometime between pre-1910 and 1930. The site most likely represents a camp associated with ranching or shepherding activities, although there is no material present that can be used to clearly associated it with either of these themes. It is likely that the site was occupied on only one occasion.

Site Conditions and Impacts: The site has been impacted by erosion, grazing, vegetation growth, and construction of a fenceline on the eastern margin of the site and south of the site. Some artifacts in the northwestern portion of the site may be in a secondary context due to sheetwash processes. The majority of the site retains integrity and the site is in good condition.

National Register Recommendation: This site retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and materials. It does not possess integrity of workmanship or design and the site cannot be clearly associated with any specific theme. The site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion a or b of 36CFR60.4 because there is no evidence that it was associated with events or persons important in local, regional, or national history. The site does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor is it the work of a master or a work of art. As such, the site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion c of 36CFR60.4. Finally, because the site cannot be associated with a specific theme, it cannot provide additional information regarding important local or regional research issues. Thus, the site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion d of 36CFR60.4.

Permanent Number(s): 42WA334

Temporary Site No.: 5196-17

Site Type: Trash scatter

Cultural Affiliation/Age: Unknown historic / A.D. 1904 to 1945

Site Size: 23 by 20 m (305 m²)

Site Description: The surface evidence of this site consists of a small, discrete concentration of cans, can lids, and a bluish-gray enamelware cup on a south-southwest- to north-northeast-trending ridge immediately west of a wide, deeply incised drainage. No glass, ceramics, or other artifact types were observed. No features or concentrations are present. Can types are hole-in-cap, hole-in-top, sanitary, coffee, paint, and tobacco, as well as can lids. Based on can types present, this site dates sometime between 1904 and 1945 (Rock 1984, 1990). Maximum artifact density is 4/m². Many artifacts are partially buried; it is likely that artifacts are shallowly buried. This site likely represents a temporary rancher's or shepherd's camp, although there is no direct evidence of this.

Site Conditions and Impacts: The site has been impacted by minor erosion, grazing, and vegetation growth. None of these impacts has resulted in any significant artifact displacement and the site is in good condition.

National Register Recommendation: This site retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and materials but not of workmanship or design. The site cannot be clearly associated with any specific theme such as ranching, sheepherding, agriculture, or recreation. The site is not known to be associated with any persons or events that are important in local, regional, or national history. Thus, it is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion a or b of 36CFR60.4. The site does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor is it the work of a master or a work of art. Therefore, it is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion c of 36CFR60.4. The site cannot be associated with a particular historic theme or specific time period. As such, it is unlikely to provide significant information regarding important research questions in local and regional history. Thus, the site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion d of 36CFR60.4.

Permanent Number(s): 42WA335

Temporary Site No.: 5196-18

Site Type: Lithic artifact scatter / Trash scatter

Cultural Affiliation/Age: Prehistoric: Unknown aboriginal

Historic: Unknown historic / Pre-A.D. 1910 to 1975

Site Size: 790 by 290 m (191,736 m²)

Site Description: The site consists of a large, dispersed scatter of chipped stone debitage and tools located on terrace surfaces east and west of a deeply incised drainage and in the drainage bottom. In addition, two discrete historic trash scatters (F-01 and F-02) are present on the terrace surface east and northeast of the drainage.

The prehistoric artifact assemblage consists of a large, low-density scatter of 300-350 pieces of chipped stone debitage, 17 cores, 6 whole and fragmentary bifaces, 2 scrapers, and 1 modified flake. No features, artifact concentrations, or temporally diagnostic artifacts were observed. Maximum artifact density is 3/m². The majority (more than 80 percent) of the prehistoric artifacts are on the terrace west and southwest of the drainage. This area, though, still has a very low average artifact density of 1/340 m². Average artifact density on the terrace east and northeast of the drainage is very low (1/1300 m²). Only small areas of the prehistoric component have sufficient density to meet the site definition criteria. The debitage is mainly from middle- to late-stage core reduction with small amounts of early-stage core reduction flakes, early- and middle-stage biface reduction flakes, and angular debris. The site has a diversity of raw materials including several varieties of quartzite and chert. A fine-grained grayish-white quartzite is the most

common raw material, followed by white chert. All of the raw materials observed are local and are present in bedrock outcrops or as cobbles in alluvial and lag deposits in the area. The location of the site on terrace surfaces and in the drainage bottom in a depositional environment indicates that shallowly buried cultural material is present. The large, dispersed, and low-density nature of the prehistoric component, in conjunction with the diversity of raw material and absence of any discrete concentrations, suggests that this component most likely represents a series of field camps.

The historic component consists of two discrete trash scatters (F-01 and F-02), both of which are on the upper surface of the terrace east and northeast of the deeply incised drainage that transects the site. Post-1953 and modern trash is also present in the area, as well as a fenceline, a two-track road, and an in-use irrigation ditch. All of the clearly historic artifacts are in F-01 and F-02. F-01 is a discrete trash scatter with sanitary cans, hole-in-top cans that date 1935-1945 and 1930-1975, a syrup can, meat cans, can lids, indeterminate can fragments, and bottle/jar glass. Maker's marks on the glass includes Owens-Illinois marks that date to 1951 and to 1934, 1944, or 1954 and a Hazel Atlas maker's mark that dates 1920-1964.

F-02 consists of a scatter of historic artifacts in a rock pile that has been cleared from a pasture area to the east and northeast. Artifacts present include hole-in-top cans of indeterminate age, hole-in-top cans that date from 1935 to 1945 and 1930-1975 (Simonis 1998), sanitary cans, a bucket, a metal strap, a battery core, baling wire, aqua and amethyst glass fragments, and a mustard jar with a Hazel Atlas maker's mark (1920-1964). All of the artifacts in F-02 are in a secondary context and were most likely gathered from the pasture to the east and northeast.

The historic component has a small amount of shallowly buried cultural material based on the presence of partially buried artifacts and artifacts within the rock pile in F-02. The function and cultural affiliation of the historic component is not known. It probably represents trash disposal associated with sheep herding and ranching activities in the area but this cannot be demonstrated. There is no evidence that it was associated with occupation of the E. E. Webb homestead (of which no evidence is preserved) that was located to the northeast in the cleared pasture. This homestead is illustrated on an 1891 GLO map and predates the temporal range of the artifacts observed at this site.

Site Conditions and Impacts: The site has been impacted by construction and maintenance of a shallow irrigation canal that extends from south to north through the southeastern margin of the site. This canal has affected less than 1 percent of the site area. A two-track road extends from northeast to south through the southern portion of the site. A second two-track road is present near the western margin of the site. Other disturbances include a fenceline in the east-central portion of the site,

grazing, clearing of an adjacent pasture (and associated deposition of cobbles and boulders on-site), erosion, minor deflation, vegetation growth, and rodent burrowing. These impacts have not significantly affected the prehistoric component of the site and it remains in good condition. F-01 in the historic component retains integrity and is in good condition. All of the material in F-02 is in a secondary context and is in poor condition.

National Register Recommendation: Both the prehistoric and historic components at this site are recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

The prehistoric component is not known to be associated with any events or persons of local, regional, or national significance. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. The component is not a work of art or the work of a master. As such, this component is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion a, b, or c of 36CFR60.4. The component has a moderately large assemblage of artifacts and numerous tools and cores. However, much of this material is in either in a secondary context on the slopes of the drainage or in an erosional context on the adjacent terraces. Subsurface materials are believed to be shallowly buried but, due to anticipated small numbers and compromised spatial context, any such materials are unlikely to augment what can be learned from the site based on the surface assemblage alone. No other data types are anticipated. Because of the above factors, it is unlikely that data from this component can help address important research questions regarding the local area and region. As such, this component is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion d of 36CFR60.4.

Portions of the historic component (F-01) retain integrity of location, setting, feeling, and materials. However, all cultural remains in F-02 are in secondary context. There is no evidence that the historic component site retains integrity of workmanship or design. The historic component cannot be clearly associated with any specific theme such as sheepherding, cattle ranching, habitation, agriculture, or recreation. There is no record of the component being associated with any persons or events that are important in local, regional, or national history. The component does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not the work of a master and does not have high artistic value. Due to lack of integrity and because the component cannot be associated with a particular historic theme, it cannot provide any additional significant information to help address research questions about local or regional history. Because of these factors, the historic component is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion a, b, c, or d of 36CFR60.4.

Permanent Number(s): 42WA336

Temporary Site No.: 5196-19

Site Type: Lithic artifact scatter

Cultural Affiliation/Age: Unknown aboriginal

Site Size: 57 by 46 m (2195 m²)

Site Description: The surface manifestation of this site consists of a scatter of approximately 13 pieces of chipped stone debitage, a biface, and a biface fragment on a terrace in a small, south-north-trending valley in the dissected uplands south of the Provo River. Almost two-thirds of the visible artifacts were observed in eroded contexts along stream cutbanks. The remaining artifacts are on the terrace surface. The concentration of artifacts along stream cutbanks suggests that the site has buried cultural material that is being exposed due to erosion and the presence of artifacts to a depth of 20-30 cm in one of two test pits excavated on-site confirms this. Maximum depth of material is unknown, but is estimated as up to 30 cm bms. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were observed and the site's age is not known. Raw materials include a grayish-white quartzite, yellowish-brown chert, and chalcedony. The debitage is all from middle- to late-stage core reduction. No early-stage core reduction flakes, biface reduction flakes, or angular debris were observed. The biface fragment is a late-stage, grayish-white quartzite specimen. The complete biface is an early-stage, yellowish-brown chert specimen. Maximum artifact density is 2/m². Site function cannot be inferred at this time, as it appears that most cultural material at the site is in a subsurface context. The relatively low diversity of artifact and raw material types may suggest that the site represents a field camp.

Site Conditions and Impacts: The site has been impacted by erosion in the form of stream incision (1.0-1.5 m) on the terrace, grazing, and vegetation growth. These agents have impacted 25-30 percent of the site. The remainder of the site is in good condition.

National Register Recommendation: Although this site has a very small surface artifact assemblage, it clearly has undisturbed subsurface cultural materials, as indicated by the results of the shovel testing. In addition, the majority of the artifacts, including the tools, are eroding out of a stream cutbank, which provides further evidence of subsurface cultural materials. The presence of buried cultural materials indicates that the site has potential to contain chronological data (e.g., temporally diagnostic artifacts, datable features, etc.), as well as intact site structure that can help elucidate the nature of on-site activities and site function at a small, obviously short-term-use site. Because of its information potential, this site is recommended as being eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion d of 36CFR60.4. There is no known evidence that the site is associated with events or persons who have made significant contributions to local, regional, or national history. The site does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction nor is it a

work of art or the work of a master. Thus, the site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion a, b, or c of 36CFR60.4.

Permanent Number(s): 42WA337

Temporary Site No.: 5196-20

Site Type: Trash scatter

Cultural Affiliation/Age: Unknown historic / Pre-A.D. 1918 to 1945

Site Size: 50 by 27 m (896 m²)

Site Description: The site consists of a small, discrete trash scatter near the top of an approximately north-south-trending ridge in dissected uplands south of the Provo River. No features, structures, or artifact concentrations were observed. The artifact assemblage consists predominantly of corroded can fragments (approximately 50) with a small amount of amethyst glass, as well as a ceramic fragment, a frying pan, a tablespoon, and a metal strap. The amethyst glass indicates a pre-1918 date. The hole-in-cap cans suggest a date no later than 1945 (Rock 1990). Maximum artifact density is 3/m². The site likely represents a temporary rancher's or shepherd's camp, although there is no direct evidence of this.

Site Conditions and Impacts: The site has been impacted by erosion, grazing, and vegetation growth. These impacts have not resulted in any significant artifact displacement and the site is in good condition.

National Register Recommendation: This site retains integrity of location, setting, and materials. There is no evidence that the site retains integrity of workmanship, feeling, association, or design. The site cannot be clearly associated with any specific theme such as sheepherding, ranching, agriculture, or recreation. There is no evidence that the site is associated with any persons or events that are important in local, regional, or national history. The site does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not the work of a master and does not have high artistic value. The artifact assemblage is relatively small and eroded; it is unlikely to provide additional information that would help address important research questions regarding the local or regional historic record. Because of these factors, the site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any of the criteria specified in 36CFR60.4.

Permanent Number(s): 42WA338

Temporary Site No.: 5196-21

Site Type: Lithic raw material procurement locus/Lithic artifact scatter

Cultural Affiliation/Age: Unknown aboriginal

Site Size: 135 by 70 m (8127 m²)

Site Description: The site is a lithic raw material procurement locus on the toe slope and lower one-third of the southeast lateral margin of a ridge. The primary activities at the site were procurement, testing, and reduction of yellowish-brown chert

available on the site. Within the site area, this material occurs as small pebbles, cobbles, and small boulders. Most clasts are angular with numerous fracture planes, possibly due to freeze-thaw processes. The raw material ranges in quality from very poor with extensive fracturing to good. Numerous (300+) tested or possibly tested cobbles are present; however, many of these may be ecofacts rather than artifacts. Other observed artifacts consist of 9 cores, 1 uniface, 2 bifaces, and 1 modified flake. Due to the large number of possible cores and tested cobbles present on-site, only those clearly identifiable as cores were recorded in the field. The 9 cores are almost entirely multidirectional, with one bifacial core. There are approximately 5500-6000+ pieces of debitage, almost entirely of yellowish-brown chert. Individual pieces of obsidian, chalcedony, and quartzite were also observed. Most of the debitage is from core reduction with all stages (early, middle, and late) represented. There is a large amount of angular debris. Much of the angular debris, however, may be from freeze-thaw processes. Small amounts of middle- and late-stage biface reduction flakes are also present. Maximum artifact density is 100/m². No discrete artifact concentrations, features, or temporally diagnostic artifacts were observed. The site is on a steep slope that is predominantly an erosional surface. Sheetwash processes have shallowly (0-10 cm) buried some artifacts and have transported an estimated 20-30 percent of the artifacts downslope and into secondary contexts. The remaining artifacts appear to be in-situ. Small chalcedony nodules are also present. These, however, are all less than 5 cm in size, butryoidal in form, and unsuitable for chipped stone tool manufacture. The site is clearly a lithic raw material procurement locus where yellowish-brown chert nodules were tested and all stages of core reduction took place. Although the site's age is not known, the large size of the site (more than 8000 m²) and high artifact count suggest that this site may have been used many times over a long period.

Site Conditions and Impacts: The site has been impacted by erosion, grazing, and vegetation growth. These impacts, particularly sheetwash erosion and deposition, have affected 35-40 percent of the site and have resulted in downslope transport of artifacts (via sheetwash) with 20-30 percent of the artifacts estimated to have been transported more than 20-30 cm.

National Register Recommendation: This site has a large artifact assemblage that can provide data on various aspects of chipped stone tool technology in the middle Provo River region including procurement practices for local toolstone and core reduction methods used to process and reduce local chert for off-site transport. These data can be compared and contrasted with those regarding non-local toolstones found at other sites to obtain a more complete picture of chipped stone technology in the Wasatch hinterlands. In addition, detailed analysis of the raw material present will provide a basis for better identifying the material on sites in surrounding areas, thus contributing to the study of how this chert was used in the area and the how

widely it was distributed, information that may ultimately help identify territorial range patterns and regional mobility practices. At a minimum, this material is known to have been transported to smaller field camps on the nearby valley floor where it was subject to additional reduction. Together, study of these sites can elucidate the chipped stone technology system for this local chert material. Given the site size and quantity of artifacts, it is likely that the site was used for an extended time during prehistory. No temporally diagnostic artifacts or features were noted at the site but at least one piece of obsidian was observed. Analysis of this and other obsidian artifacts that may be present could help identify one or more time periods of occupation. Because of its information potential, this site is recommended as being eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion d of 36CFR60.4. There is no evidence that the site is associated with events or persons who have made significant contributions to local, regional, or national history. The site does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is not the work of a master and does not have high artistic value. As such, the site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion a, b, or c of 36CFR60.4.

Permanent Number(s): 42WA339

Temporary Site No.: 5196-22

Site Type: Mine

Cultural Affiliation/Age: Euroamerican / Pre-A.D. 1893 to 1970s

Site Size: 133 by 122 m (9924 m²)

Site Description: This site consists of a small mine on the slope of a ridge, in a valley, and on the toeslope of an adjacent ridge. The site is identified on an 1893 GLO map as the "Ring Mine". According to Mason and Arndt (1996), the ore of interest was gold. At present, the site comprises six features. There is no clearly associated trash dump or scatter. The features consist of an adit (F-01), a small associated wasterock pile (F-02), a short haul road segment (F-03), three sections of a possible structure (F-04), a leveled area (F-05, possibly used as a building pad or vehicle parking area), and a concentration of milled lumber (F-06). The mouth of the adit has been closed by blasting. The adit, road, wasterock pile, and possible roof segments are approximately 8 m upslope from the valley floor on the eastern side of the valley. The milled lumber concentration is near the southern end of the site on the valley floor. The leveled area is west of the stream on a terrace on the valley floor. A ca. 1950-1960s travel trailer is also present near the leveled area. Only the adit, wasterock pile, and road segment are clearly associated with use of the site for mining. The leveled area and trailer may suggest a more recent reopening of the mine and use of this portion of the site for processing and habitation. Mason and Arndt (1996) indicate that sluice boxes were constructed on-site in the late 1970s and it is possible that the trailer and leveled area relate to this use of the site. No sluice boxes

were present at the time of site recordation. No clearly historic artifacts were observed and there are no artifacts that could be definitely associated with the 1890s use of the mine. More recent artifacts include glass, wire, nails, wood, a teapot, cans, PVC pipe, and a modified homemade cement mixer that may have been used to separate ore.

Site Conditions and Impacts: The site has been impacted by deflation, erosion, construction and use of a two-track road, erosion along and meandering of a small stream channel, and extensive vegetation growth, which has obscured most of the road segment (F-03). The toe slope on the eastern side of the valley and on the eastern side of the two-track road has been cut back by heavy equipment 3-10 m from the road. In addition, a modern earthen dam (as indicated by PVC pipe) is also present, although it has not been maintained and the stream has eroded through it. The opening of the adit has been demolished by blasting. However, the remainder of the adit is presumably preserved. The site is in fair condition.

National Register Recommendation: The site retains integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, and association. However, blasting has closed the adit opening, damaging the site's integrity of feeling and design. There is no evidence that the site is associated with any specific event, person, or family that played a significant role in local and regional history; thus the site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion a or b of 36CFR60.4. The site does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, is not the work of a master, and does not present high artistic values. It is unlikely to provide any significant data on late nineteenth-century mining techniques or engineering. Consequently, it is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion c of 36CFR60.4. Of the features present on the site, only the adit, wasterock pile, road, and perhaps the possible structure can be associated with the historic use of the site. The integrity of the adit has been compromised by blasting and the remaining historic phenomena (the road and wasterock pile) have little to no data potential. As such, the site is recommended as being ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion d of 36CFR60.4.

Permanent Number(s): 42WA340

Temporary Site No.: 5196-23

Site Type: Lithic raw material procurement locus/Lithic artifact scatter

Cultural Affiliation/Age: Unknown aboriginal

Site Size: 125 by 60 m (4390 m²)

Site Description: This site is located on a slope above a south-north-flowing drainage. The area is a lithic source for yellowish-white chert and gray chert. The raw materials are present in the form of bedrock outcrops, boulders, and cobbles. The quality ranges from very poor to moderately good. Most material is of poor quality. Activities appear to have focused on procurement, testing, and initial reduction of these

locally available raw materials with some later-stage reduction also taking place. Surface artifacts present consist of approximately 300-400 pieces of debitage and 7 cores. The debitage consists of early- to late-stage core reduction flakes; no bifacial reduction flakes are evident. A few pink chert late-stage core reduction flakes are also present; this material does not appear naturally on-site. Maximum artifact density is $15/\text{m}^2$ and averages $1/\text{m}^2$ over the site. There is a likelihood that soil formation processes and vegetation growth have shallowly buried some artifacts; otherwise, potential for subsurface cultural deposits is low.

Site Conditions and Impacts: The site has been impacted by erosion, vegetation growth, grazing, and the creation of a two-track road. It remains in good condition.

National Register Recommendation: The site can provide significant data regarding procurement, testing, and core reduction strategies for local chert in the middle Provo River region. In addition, identification and detailed description of the raw material present at this site can provide a basis for reconstructing use patterns and the distribution of this material in the local area and possibly in the larger region. Due to its information potential, this site is recommended as being eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion d of 36CFR60.4. There is no indication that the site is associated with events or persons who have made significant contributions to local, regional, or national history. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction nor is it the work of a master. It does not have high artistic value. Thus, this site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion a, b, or c of 36CFR60.4.

Permanent Number(s): 42WA341

Temporary Site No.: 5196-24

Site Type: Lithic artifact scatter

Cultural Affiliation/Age: Unknown aboriginal

Site Size: 163 by 53 m (6011 m^2)

Site Description: The site is located on a terrace above and to the southeast of the Webb Hollow stream channel. The surface artifact assemblage consists of 200-300 pieces of debitage, an indeterminate projectile point, 7 bifaces, a modified flake, and a scraper. No features, artifact concentrations, or temporally diagnostic artifacts were noted. Materials in the debitage assemblage are various cherts and quartzites with a smaller amount of chalcedony. Both biface reduction and core reduction strategies are represented, and all flake stages are present. Many artifacts are visible in a two-track road and its associated low berm. This, in conjunction with the site's location in a depositional setting, suggests a good potential for the presence of shallowly buried cultural deposits. The presence of buried materials was confirmed by testing. Artifacts were discovered in both test pits excavated at the site with the deepest artifacts coming from the 10-20-cm level. Maximum artifact density is $3/\text{m}^2$ and density across the site averages approximately $1/5 \text{ m}^2$. The site's location in close proximity

to permanent water and the diversity of tool and material types present suggest that this site represents a seasonal field camp at which various food processing and other activities took place. This site was likely occupied many times over a large temporal span.

A small amount of historic material (aqua and amethyst glass fragments and white ceramic stoneware sherds) is also present.

Site Conditions and Impacts: The site has been impacted by erosion, grazing, vegetation growth, and a two-track road with a low berm that extends from southwest to northeast through the site. Artifacts have been displaced in the two-track road; however, this affects less than 10 percent of the site area. The remaining impacts have had no major significant affect on the site or on artifact placement. The site is in good condition.

National Register Recommendation: The site's location in a depositional environment, in conjunction with the discovery of cultural material up to 20 cm bmg in the shovel probes, indicates that the site has shallowly buried cultural materials and potential for intact site structure. The site also has a moderately large and diverse artifact assemblage in terms of tool types and raw materials present. Based on these site characteristics, the site can inform on the function of small, short-term camps within the larger settlement system of the middle Provo River region as well as various aspects of lithic technology (e.g., procurement, processing, and transport of raw materials and tool manufacturing strategies) for what appear to be local cherts and quartzites. With the presence of buried deposits, there is potential for the site to contain chronological data in the form of temporally diagnostic artifacts and/or features with materials suitable for radiocarbon dating and any features, if present, have potential to contain subsistence remains. Because of its information potential, the site is recommended as being eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion d of 36CFR60.4. There is no indication that this site is associated with events or persons who have made significant contributions to local, regional, or national history. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction nor is it the work of a master. The site does not have high artistic value. Therefore, the site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion a, b, or c of 36CFR60.4.

Permanent Number(s): 42WA342

Temporary Site No.: 5196-25

Site Type: Trash scatter

Cultural Affiliation/Age: Unknown historic / A.D. 1915 to 1930

Site Size: 23 by 23 m (358 m²)

Site Description: The site consists of a small, discrete scatter of approximately 30 cans and can lids on the upper surface of a south-southwest- to north-northeast-trending ridge south of Lady Long Hollow. There are no features, structures, or artifact

concentrations. Can types consist of hole-in-top cans, tobacco tins, a sanitary can, a lard bucket, and indeterminate can fragments. Can lids and a single lid from a hole-in-cap can are also present. The hole-in-top cans date 1915-1930, suggesting this as the date range for the site. The site appears to represent a short-term camp. It may be associated with cattle ranching or sheepherding but there is no direct evidence of this.

Site Conditions and Impacts: The site has been impacted by deflation, erosion, grazing, and vegetation growth.

National Register Recommendation: The site retains integrity of location, materials, and setting but there is no evidence that it retains integrity of design or workmanship. The site cannot be clearly associated with any specific historic research theme (e.g., ranching, farming, mining) and does not have integrity of feeling or association. There is no known evidence that the site is associated with events or persons who have made significant contributions to local, regional, or national history. The site does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction nor is it the work of a master. The site does not have high artistic value. Although additional artifacts may be shallowly buried, any subsurface artifacts would be extremely unlikely to provide additional important data on site structure, site function, types of activities conducted, technology, chronology, subsistence, lifeways, or other data types that might help elucidate local and regional history. Because of these factors, the site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any of the criteria specified by 36CFR60.4.

Permanent Number(s): 42WA343

Temporary Site No.: 5196-26

Site Type: Lithic raw material procurement locus/Lithic artifact scatter

Cultural Affiliation/Age: Unknown aboriginal

Site Size: 121 by 81 m (6754 m²)

Site Description: The site is a quartzite raw material procurement locus on the southern lateral slope of a ridge. No features or temporally diagnostic artifacts were observed and the site's age is not known. The artifact assemblage comprises 2000+ pieces of debitage and 13 cores. More than 100 other possible cores and tested cobbles, as well as frost-fractured bedrock, were observed. One discrete artifact concentration (F-01) is present in the central portion of the site just above a narrow bench. F-01 has a maximum artifact density of 150/m² and also contains most of the cores identified on the site. Raw materials present include a variety of quartzites, all of which occur naturally on-site in the same boulders and weathered outcrops and as color gradients and varieties of the same material. The boulders range up to 2 m across. The quality of this quartzite ranges from very poor to good. Most of the material is of very poor quality and highly frost-fractured. Also present in the artifact assemblage are gray and white chert, yellowish-brown chert, red chert, and chalcedony. A

few butryoidal nodules of chalcedony are present on-site but most are too small to be used in the manufacture of chipped stone tools. The cherts do not occur naturally on the site. The debitage is predominantly from early- to middle-stage core reduction. Angular debris is also common. Small amounts of late-stage core reduction and early-stage biface reduction flakes are also present. The site has some shallowly buried artifacts due to sheetwash and some artifacts have been moved downslope due to sheetwash; however, the site is limited primarily to the surface and retains integrity across 60-75 percent of the site area. The site is clearly a lithic raw material procurement locus where quartzite was quarried and procured, and where some initial reduction was conducted. These material then appear to have been transported to sites on the valley floor (42WA344 and 42WA345), where additional reduction occurred.

Site Conditions and Impacts: The site has been impacted by deflation, which has affected approximately 20-30 percent of the site, sheetwash erosion, grazing, and vegetation growth. The bench areas are slightly deflated. Most of the site retains some integrity and the site is in fair to good condition.

National Register Recommendation: The site represents an intensively used lithic raw material procurement locus with a large artifact assemblage and a discrete concentration of cores and debitage likely representing an intact activity area. The site can provide data on the procurement, testing, and initial reduction of local quartzite in the middle Provo River region. Detailed analysis of cultural remains in the activity area should shed light on reduction processes and strategies used as well as the form (e.g., flake blanks, early-stage bifaces, cores, etc.) in which raw material was transported to other locations such as field camps and base camps. This technological information can be combined with data from the field and base camp sites, where the material underwent further reduction and use, to better reconstruct the full chipped stone technology system used in the area. In addition, detailed descriptions of the raw material will provide a basis for identifying this material at other sites in the local area and region, thus contributing to the identification of annual territories, annual rounds, settlement practices, and/or exchange and trade mechanisms. Because of its information potential, the site is recommended as being eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion d of 36CFR60.4. There is no indication that the site is associated with events or persons who have made significant contributions to local, regional, or national history. It also does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. The site is not the work of a master nor does it have high artistic value. Therefore, the site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion a, b, or c of 36CFR60.4.

Permanent Number(s): 42WA344

Temporary Site No.: 5196-27

Site Type: Lithic artifact scatter

Cultural Affiliation/Age: Unknown aboriginal

Site Size: 43 by 35 m (953 m²)

Site Description: The site consists of a small, low-density scatter of 35-40 pieces of debitage and 2 multidirectional cores on the gently sloping southern portion of an east-west-trending valley. No features, artifact concentrations, or temporally diagnostic artifacts were observed and the site's age is not known. Maximum artifact density is 4/m² with an average of approximately 1/5 m² across the site. The only raw material present is quartzite. The debitage consists of early-, middle-, and late-stage core reduction flakes as well as angular debris. The site retains integrity and may have shallowly buried cultural material due to sheetwash and soil formation processes. The very low diversity of raw material and artifact types, in conjunction with the relatively small size of the artifact assemblage, suggests that the site represents a field camp where reduction of local quartzite was conducted. Site 42WA343, a lithic raw material procurement locus, is approximately 100 m north of the site.

Site Conditions and Impacts: The site has been impacted by minor erosion, grazing, and vegetation growth. These impacts have not significantly affected the spatial distribution of artifacts and the site is in good condition.

National Register Recommendation: Although the artifact assemblage contains some technological data regarding the reduction of local quartzite, this assemblage is very small and can offer no important data beyond that already recorded. Any subsurface artifacts are believed to be few in number and of the same types as those found on the surface. Site structure may be intact, but given the large size of the site relative to the number of artifacts, it seems unlikely to be interpretable by existing archaeological and ethnographic models. No other data types are anticipated. The site is extremely unlikely to yield data that would help address important research questions regarding prehistoric lifeways in the local area and the region. Thus, it is recommended as being ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion d of 36CFR60.4. There is no known evidence that the site is associated with events or persons who have made significant contributions to local, regional, or national history. The site is not the work of a master and does not have high artistic value. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Therefore, the site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion a, b, or c of 36CFR60.4.

Permanent Number(s): 42WA345

Temporary Site No.: 5196-28

Site Type: Lithic artifact scatter

Cultural Affiliation/Age: Unknown aboriginal

Site Size: 36 by 23 m (507 m²)

Site Description: The surface manifestation of this site is a small, discrete, low-density scatter of 25-30 pieces of chipped stone debitage and 4 cores on a gently sloping fan surface in an east-west-trending valley. All artifacts are in a secondary context and have experienced significant vertical and possibly significant horizontal displacement. Most artifacts are in a deflation basin that measures approximately 15 by 30 m. A few artifacts are present in a shallow erosional channel that extends north-northeast from the deflation basin. The occurrence of all artifacts in eroded areas suggests that shallowly buried (0-20 cm) artifacts may be present in uneroded contexts around the deflation basin. The possible subsurface extent of the site is not known. No artifacts were observed on the modern ground surface outside of the eroded areas. No features, artifact concentrations, or temporally diagnostic artifacts were observed and the site's age is not known. The predominant raw material type is a fine-grained grayish-white quartzite. A small amount of chalcedony is also present. The debitage includes early-, middle-, and late-stage core reduction flakes as well as angular debris. Early- and middle-stage core reduction flakes are the most common. Maximum artifact density is 2/m² with an average of 1/15 m² across the site. The visible portion of the site lacks integrity and all artifacts are in a secondary context due to deflation and erosion. The site may have a subsurface component in undisturbed contexts outside of the deflation basin and erosional channel, but there is no evidence of that at this time. The low diversity of raw materials and artifact types suggests that the site represents a short-term field camp where all stages of core reduction of local quartzite and chalcedony took place (e.g., site 42WA343 is a lithic raw material procurement locus on a slope approximately 250 m northeast of the site).

Site Conditions and Impacts: The site has been impacted by deflation; sheetwash erosion, grazing, and vegetation growth have also affected the site.

National Register Recommendation: There is no evidence that this site is associated with events or persons who have made significant contributions to local, regional, or national history. The site is not the work of a master. It does not have high artistic value or embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Consequently, the site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion a, b, or c of 36CFR60.4. Although the artifact assemblage at the site contains some data on chipped stone technology and the processing and reduction of quartzite obtained from local sources, the assemblage is too small to provide meaningful data that can help address lithic-related research questions

concerning the prehistoric period. No other data types are expected to be present and most, if not all artifacts at the site are in a secondary context, resulting in a lack of site integrity. Because of these factors, the site is unlikely to contribute important data regarding the prehistoric period. Therefore, it is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion d of 36CFR60.4.

Permanent Number(s): 42WA346

Temporary Site No.: 5196-29

Site Type: Lithic artifact scatter

Cultural Affiliation/Age: Unknown aboriginal

Site Size: 36 by 28 m (932 m²)

Site Description: The surface manifestations of this site consist of a small, low-density scatter of 25-30 pieces of chipped stone debitage and 1 core on a gently sloping fan surface on the southern portion on an east-west-trending valley. No features, artifact concentrations, or temporally diagnostic artifacts were observed and the site's age is unknown. The debitage consists of core reduction flakes and shatter. Middle-stage flakes predominate and there are also late-stage reduction flakes. No early-stage reduction flakes were observed. Quartzite is the primary raw material and occurs in several colors. A few pieces of white chert were also noted. Limited shovel testing confirmed the presence of buried artifacts; two flakes were found in the 0-10-cm-bmgs level in one of two test pits excavated. The presence of buried artifacts is consistent with the site's location in a depositional setting. There is no evidence of any significant spatial displacement of artifacts and the site retains integrity. Based on the small size and nature of the assemblage, this site appears to have been used as a short-term camp. Activities appear to have mainly involved continued reduction of local quartzite obtained from one or more nearby source sites.

Site Conditions and Impacts: The site has been impacted by minor erosion, grazing, and vegetation growth. These impacts have not resulted in any significant artifact displacement and the site is in good condition.

National Register Recommendation: There is no known evidence that this site is associated with events or persons who have made significant contributions to local, regional, or national history. The site is not the work of a master. It does not have high artistic value or embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Consequently, the site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion a, b, or c of 36CFR60.4. The site has a lithic assemblage that contains some technological information regarding processing and reduction of quartzite from local sources. However, the assemblage is too small to provide data that can help address questions related to lithic procurement, processing, transport, manufacture, or use. Shallowly buried cultural materials are known to be present, but the frequency is expected to be low and artifact types and

material types are expected to mirror those on the surface. Thus, the buried assemblage is unlikely to significantly augment what can be learned from the site based on the surface artifact assemblage. Although site structure may be intact, it does not appear to be interpretable by any existing archeological or ethnographic models. The site does not appear to contain other types of data. Given the above, the site is unlikely to yield data that can be used to address important research questions about prehistoric lifeways in the area or region. Therefore, it is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion d of 36CFR60.4.

Permanent Number(s): 42WA347

Temporary Site No.: 5196-30

Site Type: Lithic artifact scatter

Cultural Affiliation/Age: Unknown aboriginal

Site Size: 37 by 25 m (655 m²)

Site Description: The visible manifestations of this site consist of a small, low-density scatter of 30-40 pieces of debitage, 1 complete biface, 1 biface fragment, and 1 bifacially flaked core on the steep upper slope of a west-southwest- to east-northeast-trending ridge. The site has a roughly linear distribution of artifacts correlating to the slope and many artifacts are in a secondary context due to sheetwash. Consequently, the site does not retain integrity. Very shallowly buried artifacts may be present due to sheetwash processes; however, any such subsurface material is unlikely to be in situ. No features, artifact concentrations, or temporally diagnostic artifacts were observed and the site's age is unknown. The debitage is predominantly from early- to middle-stage core reduction, although all stages of core reduction are represented. There is a small amount of angular debris and some early-stage biface reduction flakes. The predominant raw material is a fine-grained grayish-white quartzite with small amounts of white chert, chalcedony, and a purplish-red fine-grained quartzite. The site has a maximum artifact density of 2/m². The site has little to no potential for undisturbed subsurface cultural material. The low density and diversity of raw materials and artifact types, along with the absence of any features or artifact concentrations, suggest that the site represents a single occupation. The steep nature of the site suggests that it was not used for habitation. The site's location does provide an excellent view of a valley to the south and surrounding ridges. Consequently, the site could have been a game monitoring location where some chipped stone tool production was conducted.

Site Conditions and Impacts: The site has been extensively impacted by sheetwash erosion and many artifacts are likely to be in a secondary context. Other agents, which have only had minimal impact, include vegetation growth and grazing. The linear nature of the site suggests that sheetwash has moved many artifacts downslope. The site does not retain integrity and is in poor condition.

National Register Recommendation: There is no evidence that the site is associated with events or persons who have made significant contributions to local, regional, or national history. The site is not the work of a master. It does not have high artistic value or embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Although the site does have an artifact assemblage that contains some information on chipped stone technology, the assemblage is too small to provide meaningful information. Poor integrity as a result of extensive erosion makes it unlikely that the site will provide material suitable for dating. Due to the poor integrity, it would also be difficult to place any additional data obtained about the site into an appropriate interpretive context. Because of the factors noted above, this site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any of the criteria of 36CFR60.4.

Permanent Number(s): 42WA348

Temporary Site No.: 5196-31

Site Type: Lithic artifact scatter

Cultural Affiliation/Age: Unknown aboriginal

Site Size: 101 by 63 m (3636 m²)

Site Description: The site consists of a large, low-density scatter of 80-100 pieces of chipped stone debitage, 2 bifaces, and 2 cores on a distal fan surface in a west-southwest- to east-northeast-trending valley. No features, artifact concentrations, or temporally diagnostic artifacts were observed and the site's age is not known. Maximum artifact density is 4/m². The debitage is predominately from middle- to late-stage core reduction; a small amount of biface reduction flakes (early-, middle-, and late-stage) and angular debris is also present. Quartzite is the most common raw material followed by several varieties of chert and chalcedony. The site is in a depositional context and is believed to have shallowly buried cultural material. There is no evidence of any significant artifact displacement and the site retains integrity. The low density and diversity of raw material and artifact types, in conjunction with the site's large size and lack of any discernable artifact concentrations, suggest that the site represents a field camp that was possibly occupied more than once. The predominance of grayish-white quartzite and the site's proximity to a raw material procurement site (42WA343) that is a source of this material, suggest that this site was a field camp where initial and further reduction of local material was conducted.

Site Conditions and Impacts: The site has been impacted by minor erosion, a two-track road that extends through the site, grazing, rodent burrowing, and vegetation growth. None of the impact agents has significantly affected the site. Relatively few tools (two cores, one biface, and one biface fragment) were observed. This suggests that other tools, if ever present, may have been removed by artifact collectors. The site retains integrity and is in good condition.

National Register Recommendation: Although the site has a moderate-sized artifact assemblage (80-100 artifacts), the artifacts are widely dispersed over a large area and no clear functional association can be made between artifacts across the site; indeed, the artifacts present may derive from more than one occupation. In addition, although the site is believed to have shallowly buried cultural materials, it is unlikely that these materials possess any better contextual information. Due to the lack of contextual information, it is unlikely that the site can provide meaningful data on site structure, site function, chipped stone technology, or other aspects of prehistoric lifeways. This site lacks potential to provide data regarding important research questions about local and regional prehistory. Thus, this site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion d of 36CFR60.4. There is no known evidence that the site is associated with events or persons who have made significant contributions to local, regional, or national history. The site is also not the work of a master. It does not have high artistic value or embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. As such, this site is recommended as being ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion a, b, or c of 36CFR60.4.

Permanent Number(s): 42WA349

Temporary Site No.: 5196-32

Site Type: Lithic artifact scatter

Cultural Affiliation/Age: Unknown aboriginal

Site Size: 38 by 29 m (860 m²)

Site Description: The visible manifestation of this site consists of a low-density scatter of 50-60 pieces of chipped stone debitage and a multidirectional core on a terrace south of a seasonally flowing stream. Bedrock is exposed across 10-20 percent of the site and the majority of the artifacts is in a deflated area. Thus, most of the site lacks vertical integrity. The western 10-20 percent of the site is not deflated and retains integrity. However, the presence of exposed bedrock indicates that any additional cultural material will be only shallowly buried. The predominant raw material is a fine-grained grayish-white quartzite followed by white chert and chalcedony. The debitage is predominately from middle- to late-stage core reduction with a small amount of angular debris and early-stage core reduction flakes. No artifact concentrations or features were observed and site's age is unknown. Limited shovel testing in the non-deflated portion of the site demonstrated the presence of shallowly buried cultural material. One flake was noted in the 0-10-cm-bmgs level in one of the two test pits excavated. The low diversity of artifacts and raw materials, in conjunction with the absence of any features or artifact concentrations, and the relatively small size of the artifact assemblage, suggests that the site represents a short-term field camp.

Site Conditions and Impacts: The site is extremely deflated with more than 80 percent of the site in an area that has been deflated 5 to 30 cm. Artifacts in this area are, at best, in a secondary vertical context and are likely in a secondary horizontal context as well. Vegetation growth and grazing are minor impacts. The absence of any formal tools suggests that these artifacts, if ever present, may have been removed by artifact collectors. The western 10-20 percent of the site is not deflated and retains integrity. The site is, at best, in fair condition but, as observed on this date, is believed to be in poor condition.

National Register Recommendation: There is no evidence that this site is associated with events or persons who have made significant contributions to local, regional, or national history. The site is not the work of a master. It lacks high artistic value and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. As such, the site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion a, b, or c of 36CFR60.4. The site does have shallowly buried cultural materials but only a small portion of the site retains any integrity. As such, the site is unlikely to have preserved features, site structure, or contextual information that can provide a basis for interpreting site data. The artifact assemblage is small to begin with and only a small portion has any potential to be in primary context. Because of these factors, the site is unlikely to provide information important to understanding and reconstructing local and regional prehistory. Therefore, it is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion d of 36CFR60.4.

Permanent Number(s): 42WA350

Temporary Site No.: 5196-33

Site Type: Lithic artifact scatter

Cultural Affiliation/Age: Unknown aboriginal

Site Size: 61 by 23 m (904 m²)

Site Description: The site consists of a small, dispersed, low-density scatter of 11 pieces of chipped stone debitage, 1 late-stage biface fragment (possibly a broken and re-worked projectile point), and 1 multidirectional core on the steep toe slope of a large ridge just above the valley floor. No features, artifact concentrations, or temporally diagnostic tools were noted and the site's age is unknown. Maximum artifact density is 1/m². The debitage is from middle- to late-stage core reduction. A fine-grained grayish-white quartzite is the most common raw material followed by an orangish-brown chert. A dark bluish-black chert and obsidian are represented by one artifact each. The site is on an erosional surface and there has been extensive sheetwash erosion and deposition. Thus, most, if not all, of the artifacts are believed to be in a secondary context and the site does not retain integrity. Some additional cultural material is believed to be shallowly buried due to sheetwash but it is also likely in a secondary context. The small size of the artifact assemblage and the low

diversity of raw materials and artifact types suggest that the site was most likely used only once. The steep slope of the site is not conducive to habitation and the site may represent a task-specific activity locus.

Site Conditions and Impacts: The site has been impacted by extensive sheetwash erosion and deposition, grazing, and vegetation growth. Due to the steep nature of the slope where the site is located, and the evidence of extensive sheetwash processes, it is likely that most, if not all, artifacts are in a secondary context. The site does not retain integrity and is in poor condition.

National Register Recommendation: This site is in poor condition and most artifacts are in a secondary context. Although the artifact assemblage does possess some information on chipped stone technology, the assemblage is too small for these data to provide important information on chipped stone procurement, processing on transport, or tool manufacture. The obsidian can yield sourcing information and perhaps relative dating information. However, with just one piece, these data are not likely to be meaningful or relevant for interpretive purposes. Subsurface cultural material is believed to be present at the site, although in a secondary context due to sheetwash. Thus, it is unlikely that the site has undisturbed site structure or features with material suitable for dating. Considering the above factors, the site does not have potential to contribute important information regarding prehistory. Thus, it is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion d of 36CFR60.4. There is no evidence that the site is associated with events or persons who have made significant contributions to local, regional, or national history. The site is also not the work of a master. It does not have high artistic value or embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. As such, it is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion a, b, or c of 36CFR60.4.

Permanent Number(s): 42WA351

Temporary Site No.: 5196-34

Site Type: Sweathut and hearth

Cultural Affiliation/Age: Ute/Navajo/Protohistoric / Unknown to Unknown

Site Size: 20 by 19 m (295 m²)

Site Description: The site consists of a small sweathut, an associated hearth, and a crushed coffee can in a 19- by 20-m area. It is located on a terrace on the floor of Lady Long Hollow. Due to the site's location on an active depositional surface, the presence of partially buried fire-cracked rock, and the presence of sediment on the floor of the hut, shallowly buried cultural materials are believed to be present. The sweat-hut is constructed of axe-cut posts that are placed on the interior edge of an excavated 2-m-in-diameter circle and that lean into a central apex. A doorway is present on the eastern side of the sweathut. The interior excavated pit is now filled with sediment. A hearth, represented by a small concentration of partially buried

fire-cracked rock, is present 1.8 m northeast of the sweathut. The site is considered historic based on the presence of the coffee can, which is assumed to have been used as a water container, and the use of axe-cut posts to construct the sweathut. The site is likely of Ute origin. There is a relatively small amount of fire-cracked rock, suggesting limited use so the site may have been used only once.

Site Conditions and Impacts: The site has been impacted by erosion, vegetation growth, and cattle grazing. These impacts have only minimally affected the site and it remains in good condition.

National Register Recommendation: The site retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, feeling, workmanship, and association. This site has a hearth that may contain datable material and preserved wood that may be able to provide chronological information via C-14 or tree-ring dating. As such, the site has potential to provide data on the chronology of historic-period use of the middle Provo River region by native peoples, most likely the Ute. The site has an intact sweathut that can provide data on construction techniques used for temporary ceremonial structures during the historic period, and the presence of intact site structure provides the opportunity to identify and study activity areas and document the layout of a small site used for sweats. Due to its information potential, this site is recommended as being eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion d of 36CFR60.4. Although not directly applicable to NRHP recommendations, the site may also be significant relative to the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) (P.L. 95-341). There is no evidence that the site is associated with events or persons who have made significant contributions to local, regional, or national history. The site is also not the work of a master. It does not have high artistic value or embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. As such, the site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion a, b, or c of 36CFR60.4.

Permanent Number(s): 42WA352

Temporary Site No.: 5196-35

Site Type: Lithic artifact scatter

Cultural Affiliation/Age: Unknown aboriginal

Site Size: 71 by 44 m (2194 m²)

Site Description: The site consists of a low-density scatter of 125-150 pieces of chipped stone debitage, 3 cores, and 2 early-stage biface fragments on a stream terrace on the west side of Webb Hollow. No features, artifact concentrations, or temporally diagnostic artifacts were observed and the site's age is not known. Maximum artifact density is 4/m² with an average of 1/20 m² across the site. The only raw material present in the debitage assemblage is a fine-grained grayish-white quartzite; other quartzites are present in the tool and core assemblage. The debitage is predominantly from middle-stage core reduction with small amounts of early-stage core

reduction flakes, late-stage core reduction flakes, angular debris, and early-stage biface reduction flakes. The site's surface is slightly deflated; however, there is no evidence of any significant artifact displacement except along the eastern and south-eastern margins of the site. Thus, most of the site retains integrity. The site is believed to have shallowly buried cultural materials due to sheetwash and soil formation processes. The low diversity of raw materials and low diversity of artifact types, in conjunction with the absence of any artifact concentrations, suggest that the site may represent a single-use field camp at which reduction of local quartzite was conducted.

Site Conditions and Impacts: The site has been impacted by deflation, erosion, grazing, and vegetation growth. These impacts have had minimal affect and there is no evidence of any significant artifact displacement except along the eastern and south-eastern margins of the site, where sheetwash has moved artifacts into a secondary context.

National Register Recommendation: This site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any of the criteria of 36CFR60.4. There is no evidence that the site is associated with events or persons who have made significant contributions to local, regional, or national history. The site is not the work of a master and does not have high artistic value. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Therefore, the site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion a, b, or c of 36CFR60.4. The site has a small- to moderate-size assemblage of debitage, tools, and cores that contains some information on local chipped stone technology. However, due to the small size of the assemblage and the lack of a temporal context for the site, these data are not likely to add much to what is known about local chipped stone technology or to what has already been recorded at the site. Data types needed to address other types of research questions are not present. The site has little potential to provide information on important research questions concerning the prehistoric period. Thus, it is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion d of 36CFR60.4.

Permanent Number(s): 42WA353

Temporary Site No.: 5196-36

Site Type: Trash scatter

Cultural Affiliation/Age: Unknown historic / A.D. 1900 to 1957+

Site Size: 119 by 43 m (2109 m²)

Site Description: The site is an historic trash scatter with more than 70 cans and can lids, pieces of more than 10 glass vessels, window glass, ceramic saucer fragments, metal, and various other objects. No features are present. The site is on a saddle and small knolls on both sides of the saddle on a southwest- to east-northeast- and northeast-trending ridge. The artifacts are distributed in two areas of increased

artifact density (F-01 and F-02) and there is a very low-density artifact scatter around them. F-01 is in the western portion of the site and consists of a low-density scatter of glass, ceramics, a coffee can, sanitary cans, can lids (including hole-in-cap can lids), hole-in-top cans, a tobacco tin, wire, sheet metal, stove pipe, and a metal enamelware mug fragment. F-02 is in the eastern portion of the site and consists of a low-density scatter of bottle/jar glass, window glass, a horseshoe, a wire-drawn nail, a stove part, sanitary cans, and can lids (including hole-in-cap can lids). Artifacts present outside of F-01 and F-02 consist solely of indeterminate can fragments and a single piece of strap metal. Glass colors include aqua, amethyst, amber, clear, and brown.

Temporally diagnostic artifacts include two bottle bases with Illinois Glass Company maker's marks that date from 1900 to 1916 (in F-01); hole-in-cap can lid fragments that predate 1945 (in F-01 and F-02); amethyst glass that predates 1918 (in F-01 and F-02); and aqua glass that predates 1910 (in F-02). More recent use of the site is indicated by fragments of a single clear glass bottle that has a Latchford Glass Co. maker's mark dating from 1957 to the present. Some artifacts are partially buried and the site has very shallowly buried cultural material. Any such material, however, is likely to consist of a small amount of corroded can fragments and glass and is unlikely to add any additional significant data regarding the site. It is likely that this site was associated with cattle ranching or sheepherding but there is no direct evidence of this.

Site Conditions and Impacts: The site has been impacted by erosion, deflation, grazing, vegetation growth, and a two-track road. These impacts have significantly affected artifact placement on the lateral margins of the site. All cans and metal artifacts are extremely corroded and fragmented. The site is in fair condition.

National Register Recommendation: This site retains integrity of location, setting, and materials but not of feeling, workmanship, design, or association. There is no known evidence that the site is associated with events or persons who have made significant contributions to local, regional, or national history. The site is not the work of a master, is not a work of art, and does not have high artistic value. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Consequently, it is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion a, b, or c of 36CFR60.4. Although the site has a relatively large artifact assemblage, and what appears to be intact site structure, it cannot be definitively associated with any particular historic theme. As such, the site cannot contribute information to help address important research questions regarding local and regional history. Due to this lack of information potential, the site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion d of 36CFR60.4.

Permanent Number(s): 42WA354

Temporary Site No.: 5196-37

Site Type: Lithic artifact scatter

Cultural Affiliation/Age: Unknown aboriginal

Site Size: 27 by 25 m (557 m²)

Site Description: The surface assemblage of this site consists of a low-density scatter of 35-45 pieces of debit age and 3 cores on a steep slope on the west side of Webb Hollow. Maximum artifact density is 3/m². No features or artifact concentrations were observed. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were observed and the site's age is not known. The only raw material present is a fine-grained grayish-white quartzite, which is local. The debit age is predominantly from middle-stage core reduction with a few early-stage core reduction flakes, late-stage core reduction flakes, and pieces of angular debris. The relatively steep nature of the slope indicates that sheetwash has shallowly buried additional, though probably not many, artifacts. Some artifacts have been moved by sheetwash and the site retains partial integrity. The extremely low diversity of artifact and raw material types, in conjunction with the relatively small size of the artifact assemblage, indicates that the site most likely represents a single-use camp or station at which core reduction was conducted.

Site Conditions and Impacts: The site has been affected by deflation, erosion, primary sheetwash, as well as vegetation growth. The sheetwash has probably transported and/or buried some artifacts.

National Register Recommendation: Although the site does have an intact artifact assemblage, this assemblage is small and lacks contextual association because sheetwash has transported many of the artifacts into a secondary context. As such, it is unlikely that the site can provide meaningful data regarding lithic technology, site function, or other aspects of prehistoric lifeways. Due to the lack of information potential, this site is considered not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion d of 36CFR60.4. There is no known evidence that the site is associated with events or persons who have made significant contributions to local, regional, or national history. The site is not the work of a master and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. As such, it is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion a, b, or c of 36CFR60.4.

Permanent Number(s): 42WA355

Temporary Site No.: 5196-38

Site Type: Lithic raw material procurement locus/Lithic artifact scatter

Cultural Affiliation/Age: Unknown aboriginal

Site Size: 70 by 39 m (2040 m²)

Site Description: The site consists of a lithic procurement locus and a low-density scatter of 250-300 pieces of debit age, 10 cores, and 4 complete early-stage bifaces on a

relatively steep slope on the southeast side of a drainage that flows into Webb Hollow. No temporally diagnostic artifacts, features or concentrations were observed and the site's age is not known. The only raw material present in the debit age assemblage is a fine-grained grayish-white quartzite, which occurs on-site as bedrock and in the form of unmodified nodules. The nodules are angular and range from 5-25 cm across. Approximately 95 percent of the quartzite is of poor quality. The remaining 5 percent is only of moderate quality. The site inhabitants appear to have engaged in raw material testing and further reduction of suitable pieces into early-stage bifaces for possible transport or use. The debit age consists predominately of core reduction flakes with approximately equal portions of early-, middle-, and late-stage core reduction flakes along with angular debris and a few early-stage bifacial reduction flakes also present. Maximum artifact density observed is 3/m² and the average artifact density is 1/6 m². The site may have some shallowly buried artifacts due to the sheetwash processes. The site has poor to fair integrity; approximately 30-40 percent of the artifacts may have been moved due to sheetwash processes. The extremely low diversity of raw material types along with the very low diversity of artifact types and the relatively steep slope of the site, which is not conducive to habitation, suggest that the site represents a lithic raw material procurement locus at which local nodules of quartzite were procured, tested, and subjected to core reduction and some early-stage biface reduction.

Site Conditions and Impacts: The site has been impacted by extensive deflation which has had a significant affect on the horizontal placement of 30-40 percent of the artifacts on the site. Other impacts include grazing, an ATV trail, a fence, a two-track road, and vegetation growth. These other impacts have not significantly affected the site. The site retains some integrity but is in fair to poor condition.

National Register Recommendation: Although this site has a moderate-size assemblage of debit age and cores, and a few tools, the site is in poor to fair condition and many of the artifacts are in a secondary context due to erosion. Consequently, contextual integrity is low and it is unlikely that the site can provide meaningful data regarding aspects of prehistory and prehistoric lifeways. As such, it is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion d of 36CFR60.4. There is no indication that the site is associated with events or persons who have made significant contributions to local, regional, or national history. The site is not the work of a master. It does not have high artistic value or embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. Thus, the site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion a, b, or c of 36CFR60.4.

Permanent Number(s): 42WA356

Temporary Site No.: 5196-39

Site Type: Lithic raw material procurement locus/Lithic artifact scatter

Cultural Affiliation/Age: Unknown aboriginal

Site Size: 41 by 34 m (891 m²)

Site Description: The site is a small, sparse, lithic raw material procurement locus and reduction area on the steep slope of a ridge on the north side of Webb Hollow. The artifact assemblage comprises 30-40 pieces ofdebit age and a biface. No features, artifact concentrations, or temporally diagnostic artifacts were noted. The debit age is from early- to middle-stage core reduction. The biface is an early-stage, fragmentary specimen. The only raw material present is a fine-grained quartzite, which occurs naturally on-site in exposed bedrock outcrops and as cobble- and boulder-sized angular pieces detached from the outcrops. The boulders and cobbles range from approximately 5-50 cm across. The bedrock outcrops are unworked. Instead, the flintknappers appear to have tested some of the cobbles and boulders and obtained a few pieces of stone to reduce further. The quartzite is of poor quality. Colors range from grayish-white to gray to light brown, all of which are visible on several quartzite nodules and all of these appear to be color variations of the same raw material. The maximum artifact density is 2/m² with an average of 1/30 m² across the site. The site has some shallowly buried cultural material; however, sheetwash has resulted in significant artifact displacement and in situ subsurface cultural material is not expected. The lack of raw material diversity, the low diversity of artifact types, and the small size of the artifact assemblage suggest that this lithic raw material procurement locus was used for a short period of time and may have been used only once.

Site Conditions and Impacts: The site has been impacted by erosion, deflation, and vegetation growth. Sheetwash processes appear to have affected the horizontal placement of 30-40 percent of the artifacts. Vegetation and detritation have had minor impacts. The site retains some integrity but is in fair to poor condition.

National Register Recommendation: This site has an artifact assemblage representative of procurement and reduction activities, but the assemblage is too small to provide meaningful information on aspects of lithic raw material procurement, processing, and transport activities, tool manufacture, or tool use. In addition, site integrity is low and contextual associations are not intact for much of the site. Because of these factors, the site does not have potential to yield information important to prehistory and it is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion d of 36CFR60.4. There is no indication that the site is associated with events or persons who have made significant contributions to local, regional, or national history. The site is not the work of a master. It does not have high artistic value or embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.

Therefore, the site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion a, b, or c of 36CFR60.4.

Permanent Number(s): 42WA357

Temporary Site No.: 5196-40

Site Type: Lithic artifact scatter

Cultural Affiliation/Age: Unknown aboriginal

Site Size: 103 by 45 m (3539 m²)

Site Description: The site is situated on a low terrace above a stream in Webb Hollow.

It consists of 100-150 pieces ofdebit age and 1 chert core. No tools, features, concentrations or culturally or temporally diagnostic artifacts were noted. The debit age is primarily quartzite with a small amount of chert. One piece of chalcedony was also noted. Both core reduction and bifacial reduction strategies are represented, and flakes of all stages are present. Maximum artifact density is 3/m²; however, the density over the general site is much less at approximately 1/m². The site's location on a stream terrace and the presence of fairly heavy vegetation suggested that additional shallowly buried subsurface cultural material would be present. The presence of buried cultural material was confirmed via testing. Artifacts were discovered in two of three test pits. This material occurred on the 0-10-cm level bmg's. This site likely represents a temporary field camp where tool maintenance and manufacture took place.

Site Conditions and Impacts: The site has been minimally impacted by erosion, grazing, and vegetation growth. In addition, a fence has been constructed within the site, but has had very little impact on the site's integrity. The site remains in good condition.

National Register Recommendation: This site retains integrity and the shovel testing demonstrates the presence of shallowly buried cultural materials. Although no temporally diagnostic artifacts were observed, the presence of buried materials indicates a potential for temporally diagnostic artifacts and datable features and, thus, chronological and perhaps subsistence data. In addition, analysis of the artifact assemblage can provide data on various aspects of lithic technology, including how raw material procurement, processing, and transport strategies and tool manufacture techniques may have differed between quartzite and chert. Due to the presence and nature of the buried deposits, site structure is likely to be intact; analysis of the site structure data can shed light on site function and the role of small, short-term camps in the larger settlement strategy of the middle Provo River region. Because of its information potential, this site is recommended as being eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion d of 36CFR60.4. There is no evidence that the site is associated with events or persons who have made significant contributions to local, regional, or national history. The site is not the work of a master. It does not possess high artistic value or embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of

construction. Therefore, the site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion a, b, or c of 36CFR60.4.

Permanent Number(s): 42WA358

Temporary Site No.: 5196-41

Site Type: Quarry/Gravel pit/Access road

Cultural Affiliation/Age: Euroamerican / A.D. 1959 to 1990s

Site Size: 147 by 170 m (16164 m²)

Site Description: The site consists of quarry pits and a gravel pit (E-01), wasterock piles (F-03 and F-04), and an access road (F-02) that was operated by the BOR in the late 1950s and early 1960s in association with dam construction in the region and channelization along the Provo River. Data provided by the United States Geological Survey Mineral Resource Data System (MRDS) indicates that the quarry was designated as the High Bluff Quarry and the gravel pit as the High Bluff Gravel Pit (Mason and Arndt 1996). Material removed from the gravel pit consisted of sand, gravel, and rock that was used to pave the access road. Material removed from the quarry pits is andesite porphyry. This material was used to provide rip-rap for stream bank stabilization along the Provo River. The quarry was also used in the 1990s during construction of the Jordanelle Dam.

The quarry pits, gravel pit, and wasterock piles are situated on the top and northeastern margin of a high, southwest- to northeast-trending ridge just south of the Provo River. The access road extends south from the wasterock piles and then curves downslope to the southeast and east, onto the floodplain, and then terminates on the south side of the river at a narrow bridge. The original bridge framework, from when this road was used as a haul road during the late 1950s and early 1960s, was removed and is on the north side of the river just northwest of the current bridge. The current bridge was placed across the river ca. 1970. The current bridge, which was recorded as site 42SM460/42WA361 during the current project, is used as a livestock and foot bridge.

The quarry and gravel pits consist of a coalescing series of steep-side pits excavated into bedrock. The headwalls range in height from 15 to 20 ft. The pits and associated wasterock piles are in good condition. The access road is in very poor condition. Artifacts observed in the area that are possibly associated with quarrying activities consist of steel cable, milled lumber, a steel hinge, rubber hose from a vehicle, and utility cans. Quarrying equipment is not present in the area. A small amount of post-1953 and modern trash (e.g., beer bottles, aluminum cans, plastic soda bottles) is scattered throughout the area.

Site Conditions and Impacts: The site has been impacted by erosion, deflation, modern recreational use, a two-track road, grazing, and vegetation growth. These impacts have not significantly affected the quarry pits and wasterock piles and they remain in good condition. The access road has been abandoned and is in poor condition.

National Register Recommendation: This site retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. It is out-of-period and, therefore, currently ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any of the criteria specified in 36CFR60.4.

Isolated Find Summary

A total of 211 isolated finds was identified during the inventory (Table 5). These consist of 192 prehistoric isolates and 19 historic isolates.

The prehistoric isolates consist of 8 chipped stone tools, 22 cores, 155 locations with debit age (isolated flakes or small scatters that did not meet the site definition criteria), a slab milling stone, a mano, and 2 projectile points. All of the prehistoric isolates are in upland areas above the Provo River floodplain. The chipped stone tools include six biface fragments, one modified flake, and one end scraper. The projectile points consist of an Elko Corner-notched point and an indeterminate point, possibly an arrow point. The presence of the Elko point indicates Archaic use of the area whereas the possible arrowpoint may suggest Formative, Late Prehistoric, or Protohistoric use of the area. The flakes consist primarily of local quartzites and cherts. There are 4 bifacial cores, 12 multidirectional cores, 3 unidirectional cores, 1 tabular core, and 2 indeterminate cores. All of the cores are made of local quartzite or chert. The presence of small flake scatters and isolated flakes that do not meet the site definition criteria suggest small activity loci and stations were situated in the uplands. Unfortunately, the majority of the prehistoric isolates provide no information on the temporal span and level of intensity of use of the area during different prehistoric periods.

The historic isolates consist of cans, bottle glass, a car body, miscellaneous metal, and two wagon parts. The isolated cans include eight hole-in-cap cans or hole-in-cap can fragments and two can lids from hole-in-cap cans. Amethyst glass occurs at six locations. Four locations have aqua glass. One location has cobalt glass. There is a single clear bottle with a diagnostic maker's mark dating from 1940 to 1954. Aqua glass was manufactured in 1910 and earlier. Amethyst glass was manufactured from approximately 1880 to 1917. The majority of the historic isolated finds are situated in upland areas along the Provo River. A large number of modern, recent, or historic artifacts (e.g., sanitary cans, barbed wire, baling wire, farm equipment, milled lumber, clear bottle glass without makers marks) were observed along the Provo River floodplain. None of these, however, could be definitively determined to be historic. The historic isolates indicate a sparse use of the upland areas from the early portion of the twentieth century into the 1950s.

Table 5. List of isolates, their descriptions, and their locations.
The U.S.G.S. 7.5' map reference for all isolates is the Francis, Utah 1967 quadrangle.

Isolate No.	Isolate Type and Description	UTM Coordinates ¹		
		Zone	Easting	Northing
IF-001	Multiple prehistoric artifacts Biface fragment, middle-stage, flaked across 10 percent of ventral face on right lateral margin, lenticular in cross-section, transverse fractures, white quartzite, L* = 3.5 cm, W* = 5.5 cm, Th = 1.1 cm (see illustration); One-hand mano, one minimally worn use surface, round in plan view, sub-rectangular to sub-round in cross-section, white quartzite, L = 10.0 cm, W = 7.5 cm, Th = 5.0 cm; 0.52 m apart.	12	475559	4494041
IF-002	Debitage Flake, chalcedony.	12	476456	4492805
IF-003	Debitage 3 flakes, chalcedony, 6-m ² area.	12	476415	4492834
IF-004	Debitage Flake, white chert.	12	473627	4491226
IF-005	Debitage Flake, white quartzite; Flake, white quartzite with blue inclusions; 5 m apart.	12	476320	4492930
IF-006	Projectile point Elko corner-notched projectile point, random flaking, lenticular cross-section, convex base, white chalcedony, L = 2.9 cm, W = 2.3 cm, Th = 0.5 cm. See illustration.	12	473852	4491190
IF-007	Debitage Flake, white quartzite.	12	473806	4491806
IF-008	Groundstone Slab milling stone, one moderately worn use surface, edges have been shaped by pecking and grinding, granite, L = 16.0 cm, W* = 10.0 cm, Th = 6.7 cm.	12	475864	4490285
IF-009	Debitage Flake, chalcedony with blue inclusions.	12	476051	4490180
IF-010	Glass - Aqua Insulator fragment.	12	476643	4492743
IF-011	Debitage Flake, white quartzite.	12	476624	4492724
IF-012	Core/Tested cobble Multidirectional core, 5 percent cortex remaining, brownish-orange chert, L = 5.2 cm, W = 3.6 cm, Th = 4.0 cm.	12	476664	4492702
IF-013	Debitage Flake, white quartzite.	12	476624	4492687
IF-014	Multiple prehistoric artifacts One-hand mano, one heavily worn use surface, granite, L* = 8.1 cm, W* = 7.5 cm, Th = 5.0 cm; Flake, reddish-orange chert; 0.5 m apart.	12	476590	4492600
IF-015	Glass - Amethyst Panel-body bottle fragment, base embossed with "1".	12	475917	4490665
IF-016	Debitage 2 flakes, gray chert, 0.5 m apart.	12	473562	4494406
IF-017	Debitage Flake, yellowish-white quartzite.	12	474079	4490477

Isolate No.	Isolate Type and Description	UTM Coordinates ¹		
		Zone	Easting	Northing
IF-018	Debitage 3 flakes, white chert, 15-m ² area.	12	475268	4490306
IF-019	Debitage 2 flakes, white chert, 0.1 m apart.	12	475054	4474642
IF-020	Debitage 7 flakes, fine-grained grayish-white quartzite, 125-m ² area.	12	475471	4489942
IF-021	Debitage Flake, fine-grained brown quartzite; Flake, fine-grained gray quartzite; 10 m apart.	12	476448	4489399
IF-022	Projectile point Projectile point fragment, stem broken off, gray chert, L* = 6.5 cm, W = 3.2 cm, Th = 0.3 cm. See illustration.	12	476504	4488457
IF-023	Debitage Flake fragment, white quartzite.	12	476445	4492526
IF-024	Debitage Flake, white chert; Flake, gray chert; 1 m apart.	12	475862	4489206
IF-025	Debitage Flake, chalcedony.	12	476258	4492705
IF-026	Debitage Flake, fine-grained pinkish-white quartzite.	12	473129	4493881
IF-027	Multiple prehistoric artifacts 2 flakes, white quartzite; Core, pink/gray/brown quartzite; L = 19.0 cm, W = 15.0 cm, Th = 8.0 cm; 25-m ² area.	12	474985	4490405
IF-028	Multiple prehistoric artifacts 3 flakes, gray quartzite; 2 flakes, white quartzite; 5 flakes, light brown quartzite; Biface fragment, middle-stage, pink quartzite, L* = 3.0 cm, W = 3.4 cm, Th = 0.4 cm (see illustration); Multidirectional core, chalcedony, L = 4.6 cm, W = 3.4 cm, Th = 2.5 cm; 600-m ² area.	12	474159	4490662
IF-029	Debitage Flake, white quartzite; Flake, light brown and yellow quartzite; 1 m apart.	12	476410	4489185
IF-030	Debitage Flake, chalcedony.	12	476371	4492792
IF-031	Debitage Flake, dark gray chert.	12	476290	4492899
IF-032	Core/Tested cobble Unidirectional core, white quartzite, L = 10.6 cm, W = 6.5 cm, Th = 3.9 cm.	12	476543	4492642
IF-033	Vehicle part Car body fragment, ca. 1940s.	12	474623	4495401
IF-034	Glass - Aqua Bottle body fragment, embossed with "H".	12	474088	4494702
IF-035	Glass - Aqua Insulator fragment, possibly Hemingray No. 10.	12	474014	4494707
IF-036	Debitage Flake, white chert.	12	473552	4494148

Summary and Management Recommendations

During the spring of 2003, P-III Associates conducted an intensive Class III cultural resources inventory of 3700 acres of private land within the 5803-acre Victory Ranch project area in Summit and Wasatch counties, in northern Utah. The inventory was conducted to determine if there are any cultural resources in the project area that could be impacted by the proposed development and, if so, to evaluate whether they are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Inventory areas within the parcel were selected on the basis of development plans (i.e., whether the area will be developed or left as open space and anticipated level of indirect impacts), anticipated site density, and the goal of finding and recording a sample of all types of sites in all environmental settings present within the project parcel. A total of 41 sites was located within the 3700-acre inventory area. These include 16 historic sites, 24 prehistoric sites, and 1 site with both historic and prehistoric components.

Although the prehistoric sites are largely undated at present, there is evidence of occupation and/or use of the area during at least the Archaic and either the Formative, Late Prehistoric, or Protohistoric period. There was no identifiable evidence of Fremont occupation, although Fremont people could have used the project area for activities that did not result in the deposition of diagnostic artifacts such as pottery (e.g., short-term hunting and gathering). Activities in the project area appear to have emphasized the testing and procurement of several local quartzites and cherts, lithic reduction, and chipped stone manufacture. There is limited evidence of plant processing. Domestic tasks were obviously conducted in support of the primary activities. All prehistoric occupation of the project area was short-term and, given the elevation, likely took place during the warmer months of the year.

Historic occupation of the project area by Euroamericans began in the late 1870s or early 1880s and continued throughout the historic period. Numerous historic sites with building foundations and standing structures were recorded. These represent several farmsteads and a ranch complex associated with homesteading and the rise of local agriculture. Other historic sites were associated with resource extraction (rock, gravel, and gold), transportation, and water diversion. There are also a number of small trash scatters that could not be definitively associated with a particular theme such as cattle ranching, sheepherding, mining, recreation, etc. In addition, a small sweatut site was located, attesting to historic aboriginal use of the project area, possibly by Ute people.

A total of 19 prehistoric and historic sites is recommended as being eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Four of these are recommended as being eligible under Criterion a of 36CFR60.4 for their association with important historic events. One is recommended as eligible under Criterion c of 36CFR60.4 for architectural criteria. Two are recommended eligible under Criterion a and c of 36CFR60.4. The remaining 12 sites

are recommended as being eligible under Criterion d based on their potential to yield information important to prehistory or history. It is recommended that all of these sites be avoided by a buffer zone of at least 50 m. If this is not possible, then data recovery and/or mitigation plans should be developed and implemented in consultation with the federal and state agencies reviewing the project.

Because the Victory Ranch development is going to be constructed in stages, the reviewing agencies plan to write a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) regarding additional cultural resources investigations that may need to be done in the project area. Several meetings have already been held to discuss various aspects of the anticipated ongoing cultural resources investigations. In the meantime, it has been determined that the first aspect of the development—constructing the River Golf Course and rechannelizing the Provo River—will impact three archeological sites that are recommended as being eligible for inclusion in the NRHP: the Larsen Farmstead (site 42WA324), the Prescott Homestead (site 42SM457), and the Weber-Provo Diversion Canal (site 42SM458). To mitigate these impacts, the BOR is going to require additional investigations at a minimum consisting of the following:

- ✓ • **Larsen Farmstead.** The site and various structures and features will be photographed in more detail. Additional mapping will be undertaken including interior maps of affected structural features. Additional archival research will be undertaken. The "red" barn will be stabilized and rehabilitated to a weather tight condition. Ongoing maintenance will be provided to maintain the building in this condition. All restoration work will meet the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.
- ✓ • **Prescott Farmstead.** The site and various structures and features will be photographed in more detail. Additional mapping will be undertaken including interior maps of affected structural features. Additional archival research will be undertaken.
- ✓ • **Weber-Provo Diversion Canal.** Additional photographs will be taken of the canal and any associated features.

Exact details of the work on these sites, and any others that may be affected by the proposed developments, will be determined in consultation with the BOR, the Corps, and the Utah SHPO.

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